

All competition tasks are for schoolchildren of any age: everyone can pick and choose what they like or know.

Task 1. In Rus' there were several grand princes whose name was Yuri. Choose two of them and make a comparison: where they lived and ruled, which cities and churches they founded, who their friends and enemies were and who did they obey. Which outcomes of their reign can everybody see now?

Task 2. David the Builder called himself "the king of the Abkhaz, Kartvelians, Kakhetians, Rani and Armenians". Why did he use this order? When and where did he rule? Why did he consider his bloodline the most ancient of all the neighbor kings? Who were his contemporaries in Rus'?

Task 3. In 1240s Pope Innocent IV sent his ambassadors to two of the Russian princes. Who were those princes and what did the Pope want? What did the negotiations result in?

Task 4. On behalf of Sulla write a review of his enemies. Who was he afraid of? Whom did he respect or despise? Which of them did he hope to sway to his side?

Task 5. Make up a sequence of mutual acquaintances between Suleiman the Magnificent and Elizabeth I Tudor.

Task 6. "Kakhovka, Kakhovka – my darling rifle". To what events do this lines by Mikhail Serov refer? Who were the main participants of these events – from all the warring parties?

Task 7. On the Alley of Heroes in St. Petersburg there is a bust of our contemporary the Hero of the Soviet Union and Russia. What is his name? What was he awarded for? Whose bust is there opposite to his bust?

Locate the historical errors in the following texts in tasks 8 and 9. Make a list of events (facts) that actually took place in OTHER time, place or in the way that is different from what is written in the text, and explain how and where they took place and who was involved (or why they cannot have happened at all)

Task 8.

Thousand years ago

In the year 6370 a terrible woe befell Rus'. The brave prince Vladimir the Fair Sun died in the capital city Kiev. His wife Irina, who loved him more than her own life, wept bitterly. And so did his children, Sviatopolk, Yaroslav and Boris. So did all the Kievans. "The sun of the Russian land has gone down" exclaimed Patriarch Hilarion of Kiev, who was an old friend of the prince.

On the eve of his death Vladimir sent for his sons. He entrusted his eldest son with Kiev, he gave Chernihiv to his second son Yaroslav and Pereslavl to his youngest

son Boris. "Obey your elder brother as you obeyed me" he ordered his sons. But the sons disobeyed their father and a feud began after Vladimir's death. Yaroslav had been dreaming of the throne of Kiev and the first thing was to beat his elder brother. The Poles were always eager to come to his aid, because prince Yaroslav was a son-in-law of their king Sigismund. And the old Sigismund was in need of allies in Kiev. Sviatopolk wanted to flee to Tsargrad. His wife princess Sophia asked for help from her brother basileus Michael Palaiologos who was reigning in Tsargrad. But Yaroslav sent assassins to kill Sviatopolk. The Kievans were horrified to hear about that, because never did the descendents of Rurik kill each other.

And this is how Yaroslav became the prince of Kiev. But it didn't bring peace to Rus'. In the far north-east in Zalesye in Suzdal the uncle of Yaroslav, prince Andrei stood up to his nephew and refused to pay tribute to Kiev. The pagan volkhvs, who seized power in Vladimir and Moscow, strongly supported him. In Novgorod it was also restless, because prince Boris, runaway and hiding there, was gathering a Varangian guard to dislodge his arrogant brother from Kiev. The Norwegian king Olaf Hardrada was helping him as his relative. For a long time Olaf had wanted to ask for the hand of his sister Anna. If Olaf had helped Boris, the beautiful Russian princess would have left for Oslo.

The decisive battle between the brothers happened in Kiev. With the help of Cumans Yaroslav managed to crush the Novgorodian and Varangian družhina of Boris. Boris fled oversea as the chronicler will later write "between the Lyakhs and the Czechs". Yaroslav claimed his victory. Soon after the wake for his murdered brothers he had a feast of feasts. And on the place where the battle was he ordered to found the Saint Sophia Cathedral.

Task 9.

The time of Luther and Cortés

On the 1st of July 1519 good news came to Madrid, the new capital of Spain and the German empire from Lisbon. The captain general Juan Cortés sent the first tribute to the king from America – from Moctezuma, the king of the Aztecs and the ruler of the lands of Mexico surrounding the volcanoes Chimborazo and Orizaba. This ignorant pagan was willing to get baptized and to put an end to the ritual cannibalism if the worshippers of Christ grant the Indian king an eternal bliss in the afterlife and if his ministers and generals would become hidalgos. The Spanish king Charles V had been long waiting for these news, since the time when he had sent Cortés to the New World for the gold he, being a poor prince, needed to struggle for the legacy of his two grandfathers: the duke of Flanders and the king of the Netherlands. Both of them had been reluctant to pass on their crowns to the grandson they had shared, until they had finally both died the same year having

five thrones left vacant at the same time. In Europe there were several people eager to get this haul: from the English king Stewart and the French king Bourbon to the dukes Italy, Spain and Livonia. Besides a lowborn heretic Luther from Bavaria was loud like thunder with his sermons against the Pope and the Emperor in an effort to destroy both of this posts. Pope Leo Medici wavered under the mounting pressure. Luther responds each one of papal bulls with a salvo of his printed leaflets, and they distribute among semi-literate Germans much faster than the Latin papal bulls do. The Catholics had lost the printing war and had to win the war of canons and swords. And they needed loads of money, that is why the message from Cortés and Moctezuma arrived at just the right time. Now the dauphin Charles will confidently buy all the royal titles he needs from his banker father. He will order to set the new emeralds from Mexico and the Brazilian diamonds into the imperial crown. The great artist Leonardo has already admitted their incomparable beauty, the great jeweler Durer is eager to create a new papal tiara and a new imperial crown of the silver from the country of Mexico and of the gold from the mountains of Colombia. And all of this thanks to his grandfather Fernando who had generously paid for the old Columbus' voyages to the New World! Now the overseas treasures will enable his grandson Charles to unite all the Europe under the crest with three leopards of Castile and the red lion of Aragon. Against this background three pills of Medici apothecaries will accept their modest roles as dukes of Tuscany and counts of Flanders. And may be Luther will fall for this money and will accept Emperor Charles as an arbitrator of all the religious disputes in Germany. It would be the most peaceful solution of the most burning issues of the new age. Will it all happen? Only God knows. . .

Don't forget to **sign** your work (please, write the card number, your last name, school and grade) before **submitting** the work. You do not have to submit the sheet with the tasks. The tasks, their solutions and the results of the competition will be published at <http://turlom.olimpiada.ru> after November 20.